

Estrada do Aleixo, Manáos, in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. The type specimen reposes in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

3. A CONFUSED CONCEPT IN FICUS

FICUS KATHERINAE Hawkes, nom.nov.

Ficus oblanceolata Rusby in Bull. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 6 (1910) 498, non *F. oblanceolata* Rusby in l.c., 4 (1907) 446.

This nomen novum is necessary because of the duplicate use of the name *Ficus oblanceolata* by Rusby, first in 1907, and again in 1910, both diagnoses appearing in the BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Both plants are from Bolivia, the typical *Ficus oblanceolata* (1907) having been collected by Rusby (No. 2369) at Coroico, in the Yungas, and the second (1910), for which we here propose the nomen *Ficus Katherinae*, by R.S. Williams (No. 1660) at New Brazil.

Ficus Katherinae is a striking species, with oblong-elliptic, long-acuminate leaves over 3.5 dm long and 10-11 cm wide. *Ficus oblanceolata* Rusby has small foliage of an obovate shape with a slightly acuminate or obtuse apex, the blades being found up to 11 cm long and 3.5 cm wide above the middle. No fruits are present on the type sheet of *F. Katherinae*, but those of *F. oblanceolata* are about 5 mm in diameter, globose, and yellow-green with darker spots.

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THREE NEW SPECIES OF *DRYPETES*

Joseph V. Monachino

DRYPETES GENTRYII Monachino, sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis dense puberulis, pilis brevibus patentibus; petiolis 5--12 mm. longis; laminis foliorum 4--7 cm. longis, 2--3 cm. latis; floribus foemineis axillaribus, per fasciculo 1--4; pedicello usque ad 6 mm. longo; sepalibus 5 tomentosis; disco pubescente; ovario 1-loculato tomentoso; stylo breve; stigmatibus 2 capitatis subdilatis.

Slender tree with dark brown bark; branchlets densely grey puberulent with short spreading hairs; stipules small, deltoid; petioles 5--12 mm. long, puberulent; leaf-blades chartaceous or subcoriaceous, ovate to elliptic, 4--7 cm. long, 2--3 cm. broad, asymmetrical and obtuse at base, mostly short-acuminate

at apex, glabrescent, the reticulation subprominent, open; female flowers axillary, 1--4 in each fascicle; pedicels up to 6 mm. long in young fruit; sepals 5, tomentose; disk pubescent; ovary one-celled, tomentose; style very short; stigmas two, capitate, a little dilated.

Type, Howard Scott Gentry 5597, Mexico, Sinaloa, Capadero, Sierra Tacuichamona, 3500 feet, rocky canyon under basaltic rim, high Short-tree Forest, February 13, 1940, vernacular name: "Cortopico", deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

This species has been distributed as D. lateriflora (Sw.) Krug & Urban, which it greatly resembles in habit. It can be easily distinguished, however, by the short spreading pubescence on its branchlets and petioles, and, particularly when comparative material is available, by the more open areolae of the less prominent reticulation in its leaves.

DRYPETES MAGUIREANA Monachino, sp. nov.

Species ad D. Spruceanae valde affinis, sed stipulis conspicuis ovatis usque ad lanceolatis foliaceis 5--10 mm. longis 2--5 mm. latis, pilis ramulorum adpressis setaceis, et reticulo nervorum foliorum prominentior differt.

Small tree; branchlets minutely strigose; stipules ovate to lanceolate, foliaceous and nervose, deciduous, 5--10 mm. long, 2--5 mm. broad; petioles short, up to 5 mm. long; leaf-blades ovate, 6--12 cm. long, 3--6 cm. broad, rounded or obtuse at base, somewhat tapering to obtuse at apex, sparsely strigose on the midrib beneath, shining above, the reticulation prominent, rather open; male inflorescence axillary, many-flowered, densely glomerate, strigose; flowers sessile; sepals 5, closely imbricate, obtuse, minutely strigose on the exposed surfaces; stamens 10; anthers in two series, 5 being on a level above the other 5, glabrous; a manifest 8--10-lobed ring surrounding the stamens; rudimentary ovary large, pubescent.

Type, T. Lasser 1413, Venezuela, Bolivar, Alto Caroni, in forests on banks of a brook, April 25, 1946, deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

Additional specimens examined: T. Lasser 1758, Venezuela, Bolívar, Kavanayen, in border of forest, 1300 m., May 27, 1946, tree about 7 m. high, flowers white. G. H. H. Tate, British Guiana, Mt. Roraima, Paulo, narrow strip of woods along Kukenam River at Roraima ford, alt. 4000 feet, November 4, 1927, tree with hard shining leaves. G. H. H. Tate 254, British Guiana, Mt. Roraima, Arabupu, slopes of Roraima, alt. 4200 feet, January 1, 1928. These three collections consist of staminate plants and are deposited at the New York Botanical Garden.

This species, as well as the following one, were compared with a fragment of the type of D. Spruceana, borrowed for the purpose from the Geneva Herbarium by Dr. Bassett Maguire. Only

because the Spruce type became available to me, which was made possible through the special efforts of Dr. Maguire, do I propose the present and the following new species.

DRYPETES KRUKOVII Monachino, sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis puberulis, pilis brevibus patentibus; stipulis parvis caducis; petioliis 3--5 mm. longis; laminis foliorum ovatis usque ad ellipticis 5--9 cm. longis, 2.5--5 cm. latis, reticulo nervorum obscuro; inflorescentiis masculis axillaribus multifloris dense glomeratis; floribus sessilibus; sepalis 5 extus pubescentibus; staminibus 5 annulo breviglanduloso 3-piloso-lepidoso circumdati, parte centrali floris 3-lepidosa, antheris isometris.

Tree about 18 m. high; branchlets grey puberulent with short spreading hairs (in the type); stipules small, caducous; petioles 3--5 mm. long, puberulent; leaf-blades ovate to elliptic, 5--9 cm. long, 2.5--5 cm. broad, rounded at base, rounded to short-tapering at apex, almost glabrous, somewhat shining above, pale beneath, nervature little raised, reticulation faint; male inflorescences axillary, many-flowered, densely glomerate; flowers closely sessile; sepals 5, closely imbricate, obtuse, pubescent on the exposed surface; stamens 5, anthers reaching the same height, sparsely short-pilose at the apex, a ring of short glands and three small lanceolate hairy scales surrounding the stamens; rudimentary ovary merely of three lanceolate hairy scales.

Type, B. A. Krukoff 6703, Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Madeira, municipality Humayta, near Livramento, on Rio Livramento, immediate shore of river, October 18, 1934, deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

Additional specimens examined: The following fruiting specimens, deposited at the New York Botanical Garden, probably belong with this species - A. C. Smith 2692, British Guiana, Essequibo River, near mouth of Onoro Creek, lat. about 1°25' N., dense forest along river, December 15--24, 1937, tree 18 m. high; fruits 3-celled, almost sessile, spheroid, 6 cm. high, 10 cm. broad, faintly 6-lobulate, densely grey-pubescent; styles 3, stigmas broadly flabelliform; branchlets glabrous; leaf-blades 9--14 cm. long, 3.5--7 cm. broad.

With the above-described novelties, the number of species in the genus published for South America is raised from the two known in 1922 when Pax and Hoffmann treated the group in "Das Pflanzenreich" to six. The following is a tentative key to the South American species of Drypetes, based on staminate flowers:

1. Leaves clearly serrate; sepals slightly imbricate; filaments and anthers densely pubescent. (Southern Brazil).....
.....D. sessiliflora Fr. Allem.

1. Leaves entire or obscurely undulate-serrate; sepals strongly imbricate; filaments glabrous. (Northern Brazil and northward).....2
2. Ring of glands surrounding stamens; anthers glabrous or slightly pubescent at apex.....3
3. Anthers at two levels, one set of about 5 above the others; rudimentary ovary large.....4
4. Pubescence on branchlets of short spreading grey hairs; stipules small, inconspicuous.....D. Spruceana Muell. Arg. in DC.
4. Pubescence of appressed brownish bristles; stipules foliaceous, conspicuous.....D. Maguireana Monach.
3. Anthers at one level; rudimentary ovary of three small lanceolate scales.....D. Krukoffii Monach.
2. Ring of glands lacking, the central disk marked; anthers at one level; rudimentary ovary small or lacking.....5
5. Flowers 7--many in each fascicle; stamens 8--10; anthers minutely hairy. (Brazil).....D. amazonica Steyererm.
5. Flowers 1--3 in each fascicle; stamens 4--8; anthers glabrous. (Guianas).....D. variabilis Vitt.

It is quite likely that a careful examination of the South American specimens of Drypetes will uncover additional species. Of greater importance is to know the variation-habit in the group. For example, characters for a clear demarcation of D. amazonica and D. variabilis are needed. There is doubt about the proper position of Krukoff 6219 and 6418, from the Rio Madeira, distributed as D. variabilis but seeming closer to D. amazonica. In these specimens the leaves are much smaller and the inflorescences more sparsely flowered than in typical D. amazonica. Krukoff 5624, from Rio Purus, differs from typical D. amazonica in its very long pedicels, in the central disk being glabrous, and in the number of anthers being eleven instead of eight. Klug 3869 and 3880, from San Martín, Peru, named as a new species ined. by Standley, belong with the two above-mentioned species but their precise position is dubious.

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. VI

Harold N. Moldenke

ERIOCAULON REGNELLII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba nana; caulis perabbreviatis; foliis rosulatis paucis graminoides pellucidis fenestris glabris longe attenuatis; vagina satis magna laxa glabra oblique fissa; pedunculis grac-